

Commandant (CR)
U.S. Coast Guard
Washington 25, D.C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

THE COAST GUARD

RESERVIST

CG 288



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. COAST GUARD

WASHINGTON, D.C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

VOL. IX, NO. 4, APRIL-MAY 1962



REVIEW OF RESERVE TRAINING ACTIVITY

How big is the Coast Guard Reserve Program? Where do its members train? What is duty and training in the Coast Guard Reserve like? These are the questions that this issue of the RESERVIST will undertake to answer.

Basically the Ready Reserve force now totals approximately 29,000 officers and men. After the World War II demobilization in 1946, build up was gradual and it did not reach a peak strength again until 30 June 1959, when the total was a little over 34,000. With the somewhat lessening of intake since the Korean war, and with the termination of reserve obligations of some personnel, there has been a decline from this figure in the last few years. Our growth, since "rebirth" in 1951 has been subject to both the fluctuations of national concern in all reserve matters, and to a growing awareness of the role that the Coast Guard Reserve would play in national defense.

Continued on page 2

Enlistment Programs Open in Coast Guard

REGULAR ENLISTMENT for 4 years is open to men 17 to 26 years of age. RESERVE ENLISTMENT requires 6 months of active duty for training and $7\frac{1}{2}$ years in the reserve. Men 17 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ are obligated for $7\frac{1}{2}$ years in the Ready Reserve, and those $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 26 spend $5\frac{1}{2}$ years in the Ready Reserve and 2 years in the Standby Reserve.

OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL trains college graduates to be reserve officers. College seniors can sign up for the 17-week course 4 months before graduation if they are between 21 and 26 years of age. A 3-year tour of duty is required after receipt of commission. Flight training is open to commissioned officers.

COAST GUARD ACADEMY admits young men 17 to 22 years of age, high school seniors or graduates,

Continued on page 5



UNIT TRAINING IS RESERVE BACKBONE

The units continue to be the "backbone" of the Coast Guard Reserve program. They are the first line of our defense system for we depend upon unit teams and personnel to meet our initial mobilization day requirements. For this reason many have been assigned definite missions and roles for specific places and duties. Members of these units will be expected to report for duty, ready for action at their appointed places, on very short notice.

The so called "re-birth" of the Coast Guard Reserve in 1950-51 brought with it the concept of the Organized Reserve Training Unit, Port Security (ORTUPS). The first units developed were of this type and were manned by World War II veterans, officers and enlisted men, on a volunteer, non-pay basis. Drawing from the experience gained in this specialized work during the war, they set up plans and guidelines of what training was necessary in

Continued on page 8

PROMOTION ZONES FOR FISCAL 1963

Annual Reserve Promotion Boards will convene during July, August, September, and October to consider Reserve Officers for promotion for temporary service and for permanent appointment in present grade. To be eligible to receive consideration for promotion for temporary service an officer must meet the minimum requirements set forth in Section 6-1 of the Administrative Manual, U.S. Coast Guard Reserve, CG-296, or Reserve Instruction No. 5-61, by 30 June 1962. There are no minimum eligibility requirements for consideration for permanent appointment in present grade, therefore, the names of all officers in the permanent appointment zone will be submitted to the boards. A retired officer or one who is on the Inactive Status List is not eligible for consideration by any promotion boards.

The junior Reserve Officer within each zone is listed below:

TEMPORARY PROMOTION

Grade	Name and Service Number	Reserve Register (12-31-61)
		Number
CAPT	PELL, Claiborne (35553)	116
CDR*	NONE	
LCDR*	NONE	
LT	SHADKO, Warren J. (50457)	2686
LTJG	All those having 18 months' service as Ensign in the Re- serve	

PERMANENT APPOINTMENT

Grade	Name and Service Number	Reserve Register (12-31-61)
		Number
CAPT	WILLIAMS, Daniel H. (35239)	34
CDR	RIETH, Charles J., Jr. (38357)	442
LCDR	BRUNK, Julius J. (39298)	897
LT	MCKEY, Thomas J. (41821)	1741
LTJG	MIRALLES, Joseph (50433)	3064

Zones in the CDR and LCDR grades cannot be anticipated at this time as promotion lists resulting from Fiscal Year 1962 Boards have not yet been exhausted.

Pursuant to the provisions of 14 USC 775 (e) each officer eligible for consideration for temporary promotion may forward a written communication through official channels regarding any phase of his military record which he considers important to his qualifications for promotion. Such communication, however, may not criticize or reflect upon the character, conduct, or motive of any other officer.

CRUISE SCHEDULES 1962

(Unit assignment to be made by Commander of District scheduled for cruise)

Vessel	Cruise Dates (Inclusive)	*Home Port	District	Quotas Off.	Enl.
<u>EAST COAST</u>					
CASCO	12 Aug. - 25 Aug.	Boston	1st	5	55
McCULLOCH	1 July - 14 July	Boston	2nd	5	55
DUANE	29 July - 11 Aug.	Boston	2nd	5	55
OWASCO	5 Aug. - 18 Aug.	New London	2nd	5	55
HALF MOON	1 July - 14 July	New York	3rd	5	55
MACKINAC	8 July - 21 July	New York	3rd	5	55
ROCKAWAY	15 July - 28 July	New York	3rd	5	55
HALF MOON	22 July - 4 Aug.	New York	3rd	5	55
MENDOTA	1 July - 14 July	Wilmington	5th	6	55
MENDOTA	15 July - 28 July	Wilmington	5th	6	55
CHINCOTEAGUE	12 Aug. - 25 Aug.	Norfolk	5th	6	55
ANDROSCOGGIN	8 July - 21 July	Miami	7th	5	55
ANDROSCOGGIN	29 July - 11 Aug.	Miami	7th	5	55
SEBAGO	19 Aug. - 1 Sep.	Mobile	7th	5	55
SEBAGO	29 July - 11 Aug.	Mobile	8th	5	55
COOS BAY	8 July - 21 July	Portland	9th	5	55
McCULLOCH	22 July - 4 Aug.	Boston	9th	5	55
ESCANABA	19 Aug. - 1 Sep.	New Bedford	9th	5	55
<u>WEST COAST</u>					
MINNETONKA	8 July - 21 July	Long Beach	11th	5	55
PONTCHARTRAIN	22 July - 4 Aug.	Long Beach	11th	5	55
MINNETONKA	5 Aug. - 18 Aug.	Long Beach	11th	5	55
PONTCHARTRAIN	19 Aug. - 1 Sep.	Long Beach	11th	5	55
TANEY	15 July - 28 July	Alameda	12th	5	55
GRESHAM	19 Aug. - 1 Sep.	Alameda	12th	5	55
KLAMATH	8 July - 21 July	Seattle	13th	5	40
WINONA	29 July - 11 Aug.	Seattle	2nd (Denver)	5	40
WACHUSETT	17 Aug. - 2 Sep.	Honolulu	14th	**	**
* Home port is not necessarily Port of Embarkation (POE) which will be determined at a later date, Be sure to check orders for this.					
** Quota to be established by CCGD14(dcr).					

* Home port is not necessarily Port of Embarkation (POE) which will be determined at a later date. Be sure to check orders for this.

** Quota to be established by CCGD14(dcr).

TRAINING--Cont. from p. 1

For this reason our training concept has varied from initially a relatively small Port Security role, to the inclusion of Vessel Augmentation units, and the basic and rate training necessary, until we could reach a suitable degree of experience and numbers to establish the "operational" or mission concept. Rate training will still play an important part of our training program but will now be more specifically directed towards unit needs and mobilization goals.

Our input into the various programs available during FY 1961 was: 6x8 (RB and RR)--2,559; RC (Critical skills)--31; SPARS--3;

Others--197; Ex-service (Vets)--561; for a total of 3,351 new personnel in the Reserve programs. For the first half of FY 1962 an input of approximately 1600 persons has been accomplished, which indicates that a total similar to last year's will be reached. However, there has also been a loss through retirements and the termination of obligated (compulsory) reserve association contracts.

Unit strength and variation has grown over the last 10 short years to a greater extent than was originally believed possible. We now have a total of 231 Units. These are broken down as to type as follows:

Cont. on p. 4



Training Center Yorktown, Virginia

In 1959, after much searching and exploration of possible sites, a former Navy Mine Warfare School, on the tip of the historic Yorktown peninsula was chosen as the new home of the Officer Candidate School (OCS) and Merchant Marine Indoctrination School. After a great deal of scraping, painting, polishing, and furnishing, the Center received its first class of 145 Officer Candidates on July 3, 1959. The four-months' course, which had been held at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy New London, Conn., since World War II, continued without a hitch with the last "Academy" class graduating on June 26, 1959.

Besides administration buildings, barracks, classrooms, and training shops, the facility also has its own modern movie theatre, enclosed olympic-size swimming pool, gymnasium, rifle range, service stores, and officer and enlisted clubs. Seventy-five buildings dot the landscape which includes over 154 acres of land, allowing plenty of room for expansion.

OCS classes are formed by selecting outstanding enlisted Coast Guard personnel and college graduates who have indicated an ability to complete a tough schedule of studies, have exhibited self-discipline, and show leadership potential. The course is 17 weeks in duration and includes: Navigation; Seamanship; Damage Control; Ordnance and Gunnery; Communications; CIC; Orientation and Military drill. Two classes of about 150 to 200 each are conducted each year commencing in September and February. Graduates are commissioned Ensigns in the USCG (Reserve) and serve a 3-year tour of active duty and have a 6-year total Reserve obligation. Enlisted personnel of the regular Coast Guard are commissioned for temporary service in the USCG or are tendered a reserve commission.

The Merchant Marine Safety school trains officers (USCG) in the basic elements necessary for assignment in Marine Inspection Offices. There are 3 classes, each consisting of about 25 officers, scheduled each year.

The General Service Indoctrination school trains officers commissioned from the United States Merchant Marine in the basic elements necessary to perform duty as officers of the USCG. Classes (normally made up of 25 officers) are scheduled on an annual basis and provide training for men who are already licensed officers in the Merchant Marine.

On June 12, 1960, the first full summer ACDUTRA program opened at the Center. Over 1600 officers and enlisted men received specialized training during the six scheduled periods. In addition to Coast Guard Reserve personnel, 50 Regular Coast Guard and 80 Army Regular and Reserve members attended the courses.

The programs were expanded and more trainees attended in summer of 1961 when the total trained in all categories reached 2,290.



To run the training Center, including the training vessel USCGC CUYAHOGA (WIX-157), requires a full time staff of 16 officers, 93 enlisted men and 13 civilians. CAPT L. M. THAYER, USCG, who commissioned the Center in 1959, was re-assigned in November 1961 as Chief of Operations, Fifth Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Va. He was relieved by CAPT J. P. GERMAN, USCG, who came to this assignment from duty in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

In addition to the full-time staff, nearly 50 officer and enlisted personnel are required as Instructors and Administrators of the summer ACDUTRA programs. This establishment costs the Reserve program about \$1.5 million annually to run, but has proven itself to be more efficient than several scattered schools and courses, in providing for reserve training needs.

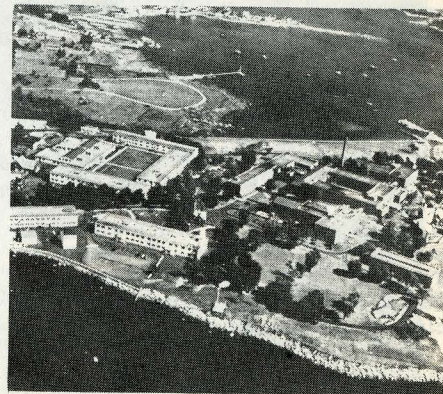
Training Station Groton, Connecticut

The Training Station, Groton, is located on Avery Point which extends into Fishers Island Sound at the entrance of the Thames River, near New London, Conn. There, on the former estate of Commodore Morton F. Plant, the Coast Guard in 1941 erected barracks and buildings to house personnel and trainees. It is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful settings the Coast Guard has for training, as many of the old, ivy-covered stone structures have been retained for administration and housing of the staff.

There, enlisted men are trained in most of the general petty officer ratings, as well as specialty training such as Aids to Navigation (A to N), and Loran. Most schools run from 16 to 32 weeks and it is here that reservists from Cape May receive much of their advanced seamanship training. Currently nearly 2,000 regular and 1,000 reserve enlistees use this facility. In addition to this, students and observers from all over the world come to study the science of lighthouse keeping, called Pharology, after "Pharos," a small peninsula in Northern Egypt at Alexandria whereon a lighthouse was built that was known as one of the "Seven Wonders of the World."

The Coast Guard Institute, which offers correspondence courses in 76 Coast Guard professional ratings from seaman to chief petty officer, is also located here. Courses are open to Regular, Reserve and Coast Guard Auxiliary personnel. Additional courses are available to members of the other services and to Coast and Geodetic Survey personnel. Some courses have been developed and administered for use by reserve port security rates.

CAPT M. De MARTINO, USCG, is currently Commanding Officer of the Station which has a staff of 36 officers, 356 enlisted men, and 3 civilians. The Reserve share of the expense of running the station is over \$1 1/4 million dollars annually.





Receiving Center Cape May, New Jersey

Beginning with Company OR-1, which started initial training on 18 June 1955, Cape May, N.J., became the East Coast "first service home" for reserve recruits under the 6x8 and 2x6 programs. Prior to this there had been a two-week ACDUTRA "basic" training course during the summer months for 2x6 enlistees, who went directly into regular duty assignments upon reporting for their active duty tours. Since the enlistee under this program also received upwards of a year or more of unit training before going on active duty, the "summer refresher" was all that was needed.

With the influx of personnel under the 6x8 program, basic training became the nucleus of their reserve careers and a detailed 13-week curriculum of "fundamentals" was incorporated. The first year, 14 companies of reserve recruits saw training during the period June through September 1955, and a highlight was reached when they were allowed to participate for the first time in the weekly review at Cape May as part of the regular Recruit Regiment.

Since then there have been many reserve honor companies and between 1200 to 1300 reserve recruits and nearly 3,000 regular service recruits take training there each year.

The Center at Cape May is headed by RADM W. D. SHIELDS, USCG, who received his nomination to this rank by the President on January 31, 1962. He is scheduled for duty as Commander, 17th Coast Guard District and is to be relieved by CAPT G. I. LYNCH, USCG, presently serving as Chief of Staff, 17th District. The rest of the staff is made up of 38 officers, 277 enlisted, and 3 civilian employees.

The CGC UNIMAK (W-379), presently commanded by CAPT L. B. KENDALL, USCG is assigned for all

underway training and provides basic and advanced training for recruits, as well as refresher training for a few unit officers. Tours along the East Coast are prevalent, with visits as far north as the St. Lawrence river, Montreal, and the provinces, and as far south as Haiti, and the British West Indies.

Basic courses run for 12 weeks with one additional week allowed for orientation programs. Class "A" (Rate Training schools) or additional training aboard ship accounts for the balance of the program. All this costs the Reserve program about \$1 million each year to run both the school and the ship, which means that the average reserve recruit gets between a \$1200 to \$1400 education in a 6-month period.

DO YOUR UTMOST TO
ELIMINATE ACDUTRA
CANCELLATIONS



TRAINING--Cont. from p. 2

Port Security--32; Electronics--10; Vessel Augmentation--61; for a total of 103 not as yet designated as operational; and under an Operational classification we have Rescue Center--9; Aviation Support--2; Mobilization Detachment--8; Port Security--109; for a total of 128 units in this category.

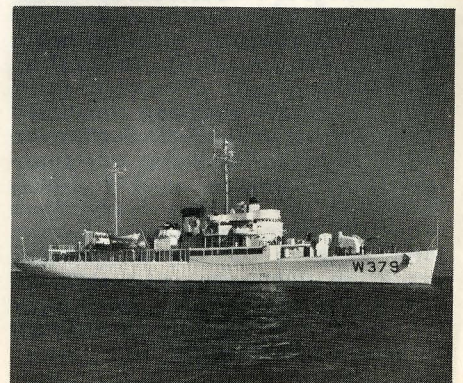
Our Units show a representation of experienced (vet) personnel, the earlier 2x6 enlistees and most recently recruits of the 6x8 classification. A balance has been attempted between old and new, but we must continue to attract more experienced men to help us maintain this balance.

Various legislation has affected our programs, particularly the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, later amended by the Reserve Forces

Act in 1955. Our initial recruits (other than veterans) were obligated for 2 years of active duty, plus a six-year Ready Reserve obligation, for a total obligation of 8 years. The act in 1955 reduced the period of service from a total of 8 years to 6 years for all persons except 6x8 trainees enlisted subsequent to 9 August 1955, and established the new 6 months ACDUTRA by 8 years total reserve requirement. Initially this program was open only to those 17 to 18½ years of age. The age level was subsequently raised to 22 years, and in April of 1960 the maximum age was raised from 22 years to 26 years, which is the present maximum under this program.

Training and training establishments have changed too. Before World War II, training of Coast Guard enlisted men was conducted at the Recruit Training Stations located in Port Townsend, Wash.; New Orleans, La.; and at the Yard, Curtis Bay, Md. However, by the time the war was six months old these stations had been increased by ones at Alameda, Calif., and Manhattan Beach, N.Y. The only stations now in use are Alameda, Calif.; Cape May, N. J.; Groton, Conn.; and for OCS candidates, Yorktown, Va.

The schools, programs, and numbers have changed, but the goal remains the same PREPAREDNESS. Our past experience has taught us that if we are to be ready at all, we must be ready ahead of time, as there might not be a second chance. As one of the services requiring a smaller total composite number, but highly trained personnel, we can be more selective than others in our enlistment requirements. We also feel our schools and our instructors are the best possible, and this is borne out by a less than 2% "wash out" factor. In the Coast Guard Reserve you will find that every man counts and, in turn, is counted upon to do the best job possible, no matter what his assignment may be.





Receiving Center Alameda, California

In June 1957, CG Base Alameda opened its gates to the first group of "6 months" enlistees to be trained on the West coast. New classes entering at that time numbered 75 to 100 men. It was hoped that existing facilities could be expanded to take care of upwards of 500 men in this program in the future. A new swimming pool was built to insure better water survival training and steps were taken to assign the CGC DEXTER (W385) then at the Yard, Curtis Bay, Md., in the "mothball fleet," as the afloat training ship. The Commanding Officer of the facility was the then CAPT G. A. KNUDSEN, USCG, now RADM and Chief, Office of Personnel at Coast Guard Headquarters.

Times have changed and things have grown, and this training center now handles a flow of 900 Regulars and 850 Reserves annually. Besides basic recruit training, schools are available for advanced (Rate) training and Leadership training. The staff has grown accordingly and now is composed of 31 officers, 231 enlisted men, and 3 civilians, all under the able control of CAPT J. E. RICHEY, USCG, present Commanding Officer.

The DEXTER, with a new propulsion plant installed, is currently under the command of CDR W. J. FELTON, USCG, and is used extensively to provide underway basic and advanced seamanship training. In addition, provisions have been made to train up to six reserve officers and 15 men from ORTU's on each cruise to enable them to get as much underway experience as possible during their 2-week ACDUTRA periods. Cruises are made to British Columbia, Hawaii, Acapulco and other West Coast ports from Mexico to Vancouver.

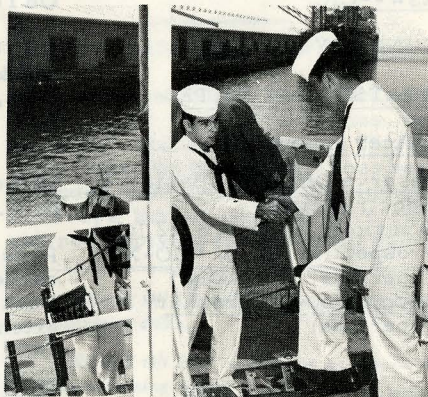
The total annual Reserve cost for providing this training on ship and on station is another \$1 million investment in our Nation's security.

ENLISTMENT--Cont. from p. 1

who can meet the mental and physical examinations. There are no presidential or congressional appointments, as admission is based solely on results of qualification tests. Academy graduates must serve a minimum of 4 years on active duty.

RESERVE VETERAN PROCUREMENT for prior service personnel with Coast Guard or Navy experience in either Regular or Reserve components there are two choices available. They may enlist in the rating they previously held, and request assignment to a Training Unit or to the Active Status Pool (ASP). The only limiting factor is that there be a Coast Guard mobilization requirement for the rating previously held.

Membership in a training unit on a drill pay basis requires participation in a schedule of 48 drills and a maximum of 15 days ACDUTRA per year. Participation on a point-credit basis only is possible by association with a Volunteer Training Unit (VTU) scheduling 24 drills per year.



As members of the Reserve Unit or ASP, you will receive 15 points for reserve membership, and be eligible to take correspondence courses for training and advancement for which you will also earn retirement points. Members in the ASP may receive additional points and training by requesting 2 weeks annual ACDUTRA, but, neither this nor drill attendance is required by members of the ASP. This group, composed of previously trained personnel would require little or no further training in order to be immediately ready in time of mobilization.

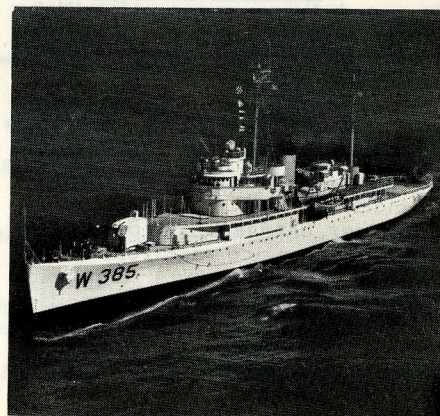
A minimum of only 50 points per year constitutes a satisfactory year of Federal service, and after 20 such years are completed, retirement with pay, commencing at age 60, is authorized. In the interim, rate, longevity, and choice of service are protected. If there is a need for a rating specialty they hold,

veterans of other services may apply for membership in the Coast Guard Reserve, but only for assignment with a training unit in a drill-pay status. Past and current civilian experience will also be considered in making this assignment and enlistment rate determination.

Non-obligatory (prior service) personnel may enlist for 3, 4, or 6 years at their option and transfer their reserve affiliation to any Coast Guard District as their employment or educational programs require. The maximum age limit is 42 years plus previous time in service.

SPAR ENLISTMENTS. Female applicants must be between the ages of 20 and 30, have no dependents, and not be the mother of a child under 18 years of age. If qualified, they will be enlisted with the possibility of immediate provisional advancement to petty officer rates in Yeoman and Storekeeper ratings, and assigned in a drill pay status to a reserve unit for duty in an administrative or clerical capacity. Two weeks' recruit training at an appropriate Naval Training Center is required during the first summer of enlistment and other training programs are available after that.

A Military Personnel Procurement Branch, under the District Personnel Division, has been created by Commandant's Instruction No. 6-62, with primary responsibility for ALL enlisted military personnel procurement activities in the district. The District Director of Reserve will furnish the District Personnel Officer with essential information as to reserve personnel requirements, including the distribution of authorized quotas among reserve units in the district. Reserve Unit stationkeepers shall continue to act as recruiters for the procurement of personnel for their units in areas where no regular recruiting station is in operation. Further information on any of these programs may be obtained from the local area recruiters.



DRILL ATTENDANCE
JULY - DECEMBER 1961

DIST	70	80	90	100
1				
2	-----			
3	-----			
5	-----			
7	-----			
8	-----			
9	-----			
11	-----			
12	-----			
13	-----			
14	-----			
17	-----			

HIGHEST
DISTRICT 88%

NATIONAL
AVERAGE
← 85.6%

Advanced Training For 6 x 8 Reservists

In September 1961, a program was instituted to permit more specialized training of reservists by attendance at Navy "Class A" petty officer rate-training schools. Those who have successfully completed basic recruit training and have passed qualification tests are eligible to attend these schools at Great Lakes, San Diego, and San Francisco. In addition a limited number are assigned to RM school in Norfolk, and AG School at Lakehurst. The total number now attending these schools has increased to nearly 50 each month.

District Commanders are now authorized to advance these trainees from pay grade E-2 to E-3 upon the required service in grade (3 months) or completion of course, whichever occurs first. They may also advance to pay grade E-4 each graduate of a course of 20 weeks or more duration who had attained pay grade E-3 prior to completion of the course. No service-wide examination is required.

In addition to this, District Commanders are now authorized to assign appropriate designators to personnel in pay grade E-3 upon successful completion of a Class A School of less than 20 weeks duration, and these personnel will be permitted to participate in promotion examinations immediately upon successful completion of the course and assignment to a unit. Effective date of promotion to E-4, providing the trainee passes the examination, will be 6 months after the date of his promotion to E-3.

Further changes have been made in that the service requirements for time in pay grade and in unit prior to advancement to E-4, as specified in the CG Reserve Administrative Manual (CG 296), are waived for Navy Class A (basic petty officer) school graduates.

ACDUTRA SCHEDULES FOR THE SUMMER 1962

Spring is here and before we know it, summer--and time for the next tour of active duty for training. To help you plan ahead, here are the tentative schedules for the summer of 1962.

YORKTOWN

There will be five, two-week periods of training, with the following convening dates: 24 June; 8, 22 July; 5, 19 August. Quotas will be assigned to 1,2,3,5,7,8, and 9 districts. In addition, a quota of 1 officer has been assigned to the 11, 12 and 13th Coast Guard District for the MMI School.

Enlisted Courses:

UNITS--RANK/RATING

Dangerous Cargo

ORTUPS & ORTUPS(O) BM, GM, DC, EN, EM, PS, FI, DM, MM, BT, and non-rated striking for above ratings.

Port Security

ORTUPS & ORTUPS(O) BM, GM, DC, EN, EM, PS, FI, DM, MM, BT and non-rated, striking for above ratings.

Instructor Training

Members of ORTU's with training or instructor assignments.

Fire Fighter

ORTUPS & ORTUPS(O) BM, GM, DC, EN, EM, PS, FI, DM, MM, BT and non-rated, striking for above ratings.

Leadership Enginemen

E-5 and above.

QM--SM ASW--CIC

EN3, EN2 and strikers. Course may be repeated. More advanced-training for those who have attended previously.

GUNNERY

QM & SM strikers through E-5.

BOATSWAIN'S MATE

ORTUAG personnel, RD & SO strikers thru E-5.

Officer Courses:

ORTUAG personnel in ratings of BM, QM, FT & SN.

Reserve Officers "Basic"-- Indoctrination - (3 periods, 24 June, 8, 22 July) Prospective ORTU "CO-XO" (2 periods, 5, 19 Aug.) Navigation - "Refresher" (5 periods)

Direct Commissioned officers as required by R.I. 6-60.

ASW--CIC Refresher (5 periods)

Prospective COs & XO's with less than 1 yr current assignment as such.

Gunnery Refresher (5 periods)

Deck officers (1100), LCDR & below, with no extended ACDU in past 3 yrs. Background of OCS or deck officer's license. Officers over 45 not eligible.

Dangerous Cargo (5 periods) COTP (5 periods)

Deck officers (1100), LCDR & below, with no extended ACDU in past 3 yrs. Background of OCS or deck officer's license. Officers over 45 not eligible.

Instructor Training (5 periods)

Deck officers (1100), LCDR & below, with no extended ACDU in past 3 yrs. Background of OCS or deck officer's license. Officers over 45 not eligible.

Leadership (5 periods) Merchant Marine Safety (4 periods--8, 22 July; 5, 19 Aug.)

LCDR & below with little or no recent explosive loading experience.

LCDR & below, assigned to ORTUPS (O). 9500 designator officers assigned to ORTUPS also eligible.

LT or below assigned to ORTUs--particularly those with training or instructor assignment.

Member of ORTU--LT or below.

Reserve officers, any rank, assigned to VTU or ASP. (For this course only, ASP officers may be assigned in pay status within budgetary limitations.)

The Commandant has been authorized by the Chief of Naval Personnel to assign 6x8 Coast Guard graduates of these schools to inter-

service training with Navy units providing there are no appropriate Coast Guard rate training facilities available.

SPECIAL COURSES

EAST COAST:

ABC Training, Davisville, ORTU members. LT & below; E-3 and R. I. above.
 "Mobile Base Recovery Training, Phase I."
 (4 periods--4 June; 2, 16 July; and 6 Aug.)

WEST COAST:

ABC Training, Port Hueneme, Calif. Officers and POs assigned to ORTUs.
 7 classes--1 Apr; 3 June; 1 July; 5, 19 Aug; 2, 30 Sep. Quotas, controlled and will be assigned by CCGD11 (dcr).
 Dangerous Cargo, Alameda, Officers & POs assigned to ORTUPS & ORTUPS (O). Quotas and dates to be controlled by CCGD12 (dcr). Dates to be announced in subsequent issue.
 Port Chicago, Calif.

RESERVE OFFICERS SCHOOL

Alameda, Calif.

Direct Commissioned Officer Course

CO - XO Course

Direct Commissioned Officers as required by R.I. 6-60.
 Quotas & reporting dates to be announced in a later issue.

Officer Leadership Course
 (only 1 period scheduled for each of the above classes.)

Officer Status

During the month of March 1962, the following officer personnel status changes occurred:

RETIREMENTS: LCDR Edward L. HANNA (35634) - 3-1-62
 LCDR George F. AYERS (36537) - 3-1-62
 LT Ernest W. MACY (39588) - 3-1-62

DEATHS: LT Eugene P. FITZPATRICK (35379) - 2-1-62
 LTJG Helen B. HILTON (90174) - 12-10-61

DISCHARGES: LT Donald P. COURTSAL (40606) - 2-14-62
 LT Albert J. LITTMAN (39524) - 3-14-62
 LT Harry A. DAVIS (37483) - 3-22-62
 LT Paul W. MEYERS, Jr. (39336) - 3-22-62
 LTJG Robert P. WOOLEY (40625) - 3-22-62

REVIEW OF OFFICER DESIGNATOR CODES

Each Reserve officer not on active duty will receive shortly a detailed questionnaire on which he will indicate his reserve training and business or educational experience over the last 10 years. These answers will be reviewed by an informal 3-man board at the district level for the purpose of recommending the designator or designators to be assigned. Activation of the Coast Guard Mobilization system as set forth in MPI No. 5-61, requires that all designator codes reflect actual qualifications of the officers concerned. All officers should make sure that these forms are filled in accurately and returned promptly.

UNIT NEWS

Attendance - January 1962

National Average	86.5%
Highest District - 13th	89.7
Highest ORTUPS -	
12-741, Santa Rosa, Calif.	96.1
Highest ORTUAG -	
02-356, Kansas City, Mo.	95.5
Highest ORTU, other:	
ORTUEL, 02-103, St. Paul, Minn.	100.0
MOBDET, 02-227, St. Louis, Mo.	100.0
MOBDET, 03-423, New York, N.Y.	100.0
MOBDET, 05-458, Portsmouth, Va.	100.0
MOBDET 07-418, Miami, Florida commissioned 22 March 1962 as a weekly unit. C. O. LCDR A. D. KILLIAN, JR.	
ORTUAG 09-055, Rochester, New York (Unit II) commissioned 17 March 1962 as a weekend unit. C. O.: CDR C. E. PACE.	

GI LOAN TIME EXPIRING

Veterans of World War II who are eligible for loan applications are reminded that cutoff date is 25 July 1962. This "GI Bill Benefit" has been extended previously, but all indications are that those who have considered applying for loans for home,

farm, or business, had better start making their arrangements soon to avoid being disappointed. Veterans of the Korean conflict have until 31 January 1965 to make their loan applications, and World War II vets who are also eligible under this bill, have until this later date to obtain their loans.

"READY ON LAND" -- Typical of ORTUPS Port Security preparedness is the watch set during mobilization drills.

"READY ON SEA" -- Keeping an eye on the horizon, an ORTUAG member mans his duty station during a training cruise.

"READY ALL WAYS" -- Recruits at Receiving Center, Cape May, N. J., prepare for future Coast Guard assignments. Page 1.

"ON THE YORK RIVER" -- The Training Center, Yorktown, Va., our largest Reserve Training facility.

"FAMILIAR SIGHT" -- Trainees march to and from all classes and formations learning to obey, as well as to give orders.

"AT AVERY POINT" -- Training Station, Groton, Conn., home of Coast Guard advanced training schools and the "Institute." Page 3.

"HOME AWAY FROM HOME" -- Receiving Center, Cape May, N. J., East Coast first training station for Coast Guard enlisted personnel.

"LEARNING THE ROPES" -- The old "boats" shows trainees how to secure a "bow painter."

"LOOKING PRETTY" -- The 311' Cutter UNIMAK provides underway training for reservists at Cape May. Page 4.

"G. I. WONDERLAND" -- USCG Receiving and Supply Center, Government Island, Alameda, Calif., training home for West Coast reservists.

"WELCOME ABOARD SHIPMATE" -- The "buddy" system of training starts with first reporting and lasts until the reservist is qualified to carry on alone.

"ON THEIR WAY" -- Aboard the USCGC DEXTER, reservists from Alameda head out to sea for underway training. Page 5.

UNITS--Cont. from p.1

order to have ready on short notice, teams of specialists for securing of ports, the protection of docks, oil and supply depots, and the guarding of piers and waterfront property against sabotage, fire, and unlawful entry. Also considered were the important roles of the beach coastal patrols, inner and outer harbor security, operation of long range navigational aids, and the handling and stowage of explosives. When you consider the long, very much exposed, coast line of America, its many ports, and the importance of its shipping "life lines," you can realize the concern for these problems.

Further, the development and use of so called "sophisticated-weaponry" (such as rockets) and the probability, based on past experience that attack would most likely come without warning, it was paramount that training for these jobs should be started as soon as possible. With these points in mind the first appropriation of \$1 million was passed in 1951 and plans got underway for Coast Guard Reserve "specialty" training.

The Korean crisis gave further fuel and impetus to the unit training program for it was found that because of a shortage of trained men, and a need for training others, some service units had to be kept intact and "fillers" were used, from the non-unit, World War II Veteran reserve members, to bolster overseas forces. Further, in the reserve units that were called, it was found that advance training paid off. As one reservist put it, "the advanced and refresher training I had received while in a unit was like having a paid-up life insurance policy."

But it was soon apparent that, in spite of patriotism something more had to be offered if units were to continue to grow, to reach and maintain the numbers required. The concepts of drill pay, active duty training with pay, schools and correspondence courses, all came into being. Perhaps more important, came the concept of a "Reserve Career," one that would provide for pay, advancement, and retirement in return for faithful and continuing service. Here then was a sustaining foundation broad enough to grow on . . . the opportunity not only to serve YOUR COUNTRY, but to get paid while doing it, to advance yourself by your own efforts, and to provide for a retirement income.

Growth in numbers in the Coast Guard Reserve made it possible to take recognition of the necessity of supporting our ship complements, which in peacetime generally carry only 50% to 75% of our wartime personnel needs. To provide for this, Organized Reserve Training Units, Vessel Augmentation (ORTUAG)

came into being. In these, concentration was placed on rate training for vessel needs, from seaman and fireman to the Deck and Engineering rates. Group training, such as Anti-Submarine Warfare and Combat-Information Center (ASW-CIC) was also stressed, so that members would maintain the "team-feeling" these skills require.

The Selective Service Act of 1948, later amended and retitled the Universal Military Training and Service Act, provided for the registration of all males between the ages of 18 and 26 and made all over 18½ liable for training and service for a period of 24 consecutive months. This Act established something new in peacetime America, a military obligation, and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, although it cut the obligation time from 8 to 6 years (except for 6 months' trainees), required for the first time, participation in Reserve training.

The first intake of trainees from 1952 to 1955 were mostly non-rated personnel, who received no basic training except what units could provide plus a two-week "boot" course, before reporting for a two-year active duty tour. It therefore became necessary to de-emphasize specialty training and concentrate on basic training by use of Coast Guard adapted Navy "Wheel Systems." These contained lesson plans, slides, curriculums, course and study materials, keyed to take the recruit through basic indoctrination, to apprentice training, and on to the more detailed training of seaman or fireman. They were scheduled so that the trainee would have sufficient time in grade for promotion when he had completed the course.

The average trainee participated in unit drills for about 12 to 16 months and generally was a seaman or fireman when he reported for his 2-years of active duty. At the termination of this service he generally returned to his unit as a third or second class petty officer and well qualified to fill his mobilization assignment and to help train others. Some liked service life well enough to "ship-over" for a regular tour.

With the return of a larger number of trained petty officers, and the advent of the 6-months training program, the unit concept changed again. These factors made it possible to stress "operational" training since basic instructions would now be handled at training centers on the recruits' initial tour of active duty. The increased numbers of trained personnel also allowed expansion and refinement of training so that the ORTUAV (Aviation Support), ORTUR (Rescue Coordination Center), ORTUEL (Electronics), and MOBDet (Mobilization Detachment) units could be formed.

In addition to these paid drill units, Volunteer Training Units (VTU) have been established for the continued training of more senior personnel and those not eligible or desiring full time unit drill participation.

Members of drill pay units in Category A training, participate in 48 periods of inactive duty training (drills), and a maximum of 15 days active duty for training (ACDUTRA) each year. Membership may be in a unit meeting during the week, (generally four times a month) or in a unit which meets on a week end once a month. Participants get a full day's pay for each drill attended, are eligible to take correspondence courses, and to participate in Service-wide examinations for promotion, which are scheduled twice a year. Nearly 2500 Coast Guard reservists participated in these exams in both April and October 1961.

Promotion is possible through the petty officer rates to Warrant Officer and higher officer ranks. This year to date 32 applicants have been authorized, and 30 additional applicants have just recently been recommended, for direct commissions in the Coast Guard Reserve to fill vacant billets in Organized Reserve Training Units. Eight of these are currently serving as enlisted members of such units, while the remaining 22 were selected from civilian status on the basis of skills or abilities for which the reserve has a need. Under this program 118 direct commissions were tendered during Fiscal Year 1961.

All this takes a big, and necessary, bite out of the reserve budget. The average cost per drill now runs \$5.50 for each enlisted man and \$15 for each officer. Annual active duty for training (ACDUTRA) for a 15-day period now averages \$140 per enlisted man and \$380 per officer. With nearly 1800 officers and 13,000 enlisted men in a drill pay status it can be readily seen that this item represents a high percentage of our training costs. Added to the cost of training schools, this will account for nearly \$9 million out of our total \$16 million appropriation for Coast Guard Reserve training for Fiscal Year 1962.

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

Published monthly in Washington, D. C., by the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, Reference to directives, regulations, and orders is for information only and does not by publication herein constitute authority for action. Inquiries about the Coast Guard Reserve should be addressed to the Commandant (CR), U. S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C. Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget 5 August 1959.

All pictures used are official Coast Guard photographs unless otherwise designated.